

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 2---NO. 118.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The King of Abyssinia is dead.
At Iquique, Peru, fire destroyed \$10,000-000 worth of property.
Thurlock Weed's autobiography has been sent to the printers.
The new police force of Indianapolis will have four colored patrolmen.
George Duveni was crushed to death under a wheel at Zanesville, O.
Dublin officials and clergy have raised £800 pounds for Parnell.
E. W. Raymond, third Mayor of Chicago, died Thursday, aged eighty-two.
Alex. Williams, negro, was lynched at Deer Creek, Miss., for outraging a negro girl.
The Marquis of Lorne expresses the desire that his term be extended another year.
At Chattanooga, John Cain, while under a car to escape a shower, was run over and killed.
Mr. Mapleson has closed a contract with Mrs. Etelka Gerster for the season of 1883-4.
By a boiler explosion at Newbern, N. C., the engineer and fireman were torn to pieces.
Charles Saunders, the murderer of Officer Charles Printz St. Louis, has been arrested.
A strike in the cotton mills in Philadelphia is probable, by which 3,000 operatives will go out.
At Hanover, Ohio, Evan Stone fired at a muskrat, but shot and killed Thaddeus Phillips.
Miss Verona Baldwin was acquitted at San Francisco, Cal., for the shooting of Lucky Baldwin.
The Indian trouble in New Mexico still continues, though the troops are unable to find any Indians.
Dr. R. A. Anderson, of Albemarle, N. C., has been indicted for the murder of young Charles Cox last summer.
A man named Burks, in the Utah Penitentiary, has fallen heir to \$10,000 by the death of his father in England.
Gottlieb Rudolph, a German shoemaker of New York, thought he was bewitched and cut his throat with a razor.
James Burns, of San Antonio, Tex., was bitten by a rattlesnake, near his own door, and died in great agony at noon the next day.
D. W. Cargill, of Sparta, Wis., a well known produce and stock dealer, and for two years town treasurer, has defaulted for \$13,000.
Wilson, the "Black Diamond," and Jas. McLaughlin (white) fought seven rounds in seventeen minutes on Long Island, Wilson winning.
It is said there are over 200 dynamite factories in England similar to that discovered at Birmingham, and that matters over there promise to be red hot.
Two thousand hat makers in Orange, N. J., are on a strike because of the employment of one Nichols, who was formerly an instructor of convicts at Sing Sing.
Near Sherman, Texas, two farmers, Miller and Carpenter, had a fight. Miller received three bullets, and will likely die. They fought twice before with knives.
The Infernal Machine Factory at Birmingham was found to contain every convenience for the manufacture of chemical explosives and apparatus for their use.
Samuel Cooper, a trifling fellow, whose wife, at Cleveland, had left him because he would not support her, tried to take her life because she refused to give him \$200.
An Ottawa (Ont.) dispatch says some unseen person threw a bottle of dynamite at two police officers. They saw it coming got behind a pillar, and thus were saved. The bottle exploded with great force.
It is estimated that the labor bill passed by the Wisconsin Legislature, imposing fine and imprisonment in case of the employment of children under fourteen years of age, will throw nearly 3,000 children out of employment in Milwaukee alone.
John Duffey, of New York City, has received \$1,500 damages from Policemen Hadley and Ferguson for injuries inflicted by being dragged through the streets, when suffering with a broken leg, instead of being drunk as the policemen supposed.
The bridegroom, aged seventy-six, James Robinson by name, who persuaded a Toledo lady to marry him by giving her a bogus check for \$100,000, and afterward ran away with \$75 and a gold-headed cane belonging to the officiating clergyman, has been arrested in Hamilton, Canada.
In the Star Route trial Friday, John Dorsey testified that he sold his interest in the mail business to Stephen Dorsey for \$10,000, and since July 29 had no interest in any route. He denied broadly that he had ever paid any money to any officer of the Government to secure an increase or expedition of routes.
Connersville, Ind., April 7.—Hezekiah Downs, an old citizen of this place, while trimming a tree, fell upon a fence, one of the pickets of which passed almost entirely through his neck. He is still alive, but in a very critical condition.

BALK LINE CHAMPION.

The Same Whose Name is Jacob Schaefer, of New York.

Four Thousand People Watch the Closing Contest Between Schaefer and Maurice Vignaux for the Championship of the World—Thirty Thousand Dollars Said to Have Changed Hands on the Result.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The twentieth contest in the balk line billiard tournament occurred yesterday afternoon, between Joseph Dion and Maurice Vignaux, and was won by the latter. Daly, 600; Dion, 540. Daly passed to the front in the second inning, and held the lead until the close, exhibiting some superior position plays. A foul was allowed against each man during the game for a failure to move the object balls outside the balk lines. Score by innings: Dion—21, 8, 3, 29, 1, 2, 13, 20, 22, 0, 6, 0, 1, 5, 1, 1, 3, 2, 53, 24, 0, 2, 37, 29, 15, 1, 1, 4, 6, 0, 101, 0, 43—Total, 540. Daly—6, 57, 1, 55, 22, 53, 3, 9, 12, 0, 1, 85, 0, 4, 0, 1, 8, 20, 9, 10, 2, 47, 6, 25, 41, 6, 7, 3, 2, 18, 5, 20, 38, 4, 5—Total 600.

The record as far as completed is as follows: Games won—Daly 4, Sexton 3, Maurice 2, Dion 1. Games lost—Daly 2, Sexton 3, Maurice 4, Dion 5, Wallace 6. This gives third prize of \$500 to Daly; the fourth of \$300 to Sexton, and the fifth of \$200 to Morris.

The twenty-first and concluding contest was witnessed last night by 4,000 people in Central Music Hall, the auditorium and stage being fairly overflowing and 2,000 persons turned from the door, unable to gain entrance. It was the greatest game in the history of modern billiards, and an event at once brilliant and replete with excitement and interest. The experts, Maurice Vignaux, of France, and Jacob Schaefer, of New York, prepared for the notable encounter at seventeen minutes after 8 o'clock, and were received with loud cheers. Both men appeared in fine form, although the Frenchman was slightly pale. Each seemed determined to win the victory. The betting during the day had been \$110 to \$100 in favor of Vignaux, and about \$30,000 had been staked on the result of the evening's game. Each man had won five games and lost none during the tournament, and the struggle last night was to determine the winner of the first and second prizes of \$1,200 and \$800 respectively, the gold emblem valued at \$450, denoting the championship of the world, going with the first prize to the winner of this evening's game. The Frenchman was attired in full evening dress, while the German appeared at ease in a player's jacket. Schaefer won the bank, chose the spot ball, played and missed. Vignaux followed with a slow run of eleven, Schaefer with thirty-eight, and then the audience became so enthusiastic that applause was liberal every few minutes. In the fourth inning the German executed a most difficult and brilliant masse. The Frenchman closed the fifth inning with a magnificent spurt of 139. This placed Vignaux in the lead, when Schaefer took the balls and added enough to his string to pass his opponent. The audience then became wild with excitement. Continuing he played strong for position, and exhibited several beautiful bank and masse shots, counting as rapidly as the marker, Charlie Matthews, could call. Working the balls along the side and around the end just outside the balk line, he continued counting quickly and surely, and not crossing the balk until the second hundred was turned, a remarkable achievement. After the grand and unparalleled run of 220 he missed an easy carom. The applause which followed this great run was spontaneous and long continued. The Frenchman showed a graceful masse, and added seventeen to his string, the score standing at the end of the sixth inning: Schaefer, 299; Vignaux, 192. Although the Frenchman picked up in the eighth inning, he was still in the rear at the end of the eleventh. In the twelfth he won the warmest applause for an artistic four cushion carom around the table shot. In this inning he made the run of 109, leaving the score: Vignaux, 418; Schaefer, 334. In the next inning the German executed a left hand two cushion carom shot, which was loudly cheered. In the seventeenth inning by magnificent position play and delicate nursing, Schaefer picked up ninety-five, the score standing: Schaefer, 448; Vignaux, 423. The enthusiasm of the audience became aroused to the highest degree, as in the next half hour the players passed each other, first one and then the other in the lead. After each player had sought the dressing-rooms a moment and the audience had been given an opportunity to stretch themselves, Schaefer took the balls and run the game out in the twenty-first inning, with a spurt of 108. The people were fairly beside themselves with excitement, and the victorious little German was hoisted on the shoulders of stalwart men and carried in triumph through the aisles, the audience yelling until hoarseness intervened. The score by innings was:

Schaefer—0, 38, 0, 40, 1, 220, 10, 0, 13, 9, 0, 3, 10, 0, 7, 2, 95, 15, 9, 19, 108—Total, 600.
Vignaux—11, 4, 16, 5, 189, 17, 3, 77, 0, 21, 16, 100, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2, 52, 17, 17—Total, 609.

Time of game, three hours.
Schaefer's highest run, 220; average, 28.6-10. Vignaux's highest run, 139; average, 25.5-10.
Jacob Schaefer therefore wins the first prize and the championship of the world, the second prize going to Vignaux.

Progress of the President's Party.
Yemassee, S. C., April 8.—The night's events did not disturb the President's rest, so he said, and he was up on time for a 9 o'clock breakfast. The train for Savannah had been kept waiting at Charleston Junction for the President. The day opened warm, and, by comparison with yesterday, was sultry. The barren fields or scrub-growth of yesterday were succeeded by stately groves of pine and abundance of blossoms and Southern moss hanging in gray bunches from the trees. Indications of an approach to tropical regions began to appear in the tendency of the foliage to the tops of the trees, and in the peculiar color and width of leaf of undergrowth. It was upon such a scene that the President's party rested their eyes through southern South Carolina and Georgia. The absence of demonstration along the line was quite as marked as yesterday, only small groups of people being gathered at the stations between Charleston and Savannah, and quiet prevailing everywhere.

MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED.
Mrs. Ella Carlton, of Boston, Assassinated at the Instance of Her Husband.
Boston, April 8.—The mystery surrounding the brutal murder of Mrs. Ella Carlton, at the door of her home in Watertown, Sunday evening, March 18, has been discovered. Frazier Cunliff, a negro waiter, was arrested on account of information given by two of his companions, Clark and Smith, that Cunliff had confessed to them that he murdered Mrs. Carlton, and that the ill-fated woman's husband had hired him for \$250 to do the job. Clark is very sick, and says he cannot die with the secret on his mind. He says: "Some time about March 4 Cunliff told me that Carlton, whom we both knew, had offered him \$250 to do the job for him. The plan was to go to Carlton's place, blind him, and then chloroform and smother the other party. The Saturday night before the murder he was away. Sunday afternoon he told me that he had got the money. Going to the house about dark, Cunliff said, he tied one end of a ball of string to his wrist and went to the door, Carlton being on the opposite side of the street holding the other end of the string so as to signal him if anyone should come. The job was satisfactorily accomplished. The ball of string was rolled up, and both men came back to the city. March 30 Cunliff told me and Tony Smith that he was going to meet Carlton and get \$100. When he came back he said he missed seeing Carlton."

Cunliff maintains a dogged silence. He has a bad record, and was suspected of the murder of old man Whitmore, the faro dealer, who was struck on the head with a brick last December and killed.

Cheap Postage.
WASHINGTON, April 8.—Under the present law small country Postmasters, whose sales of stamps do not amount to more than \$200 per annum, retain sixty per cent. of the value of stamps canceled as their salary. The reduction of letter postage to two cents would of course materially reduce the compensation of those small Postmasters, were they to receive only the same percentage. But the new law provides that where the sale of stamps do not exceed \$200 per annum, the Postmaster shall after October 1 be allowed to retain one hundred per cent. of the stamps cancelled.

Judge Ela, Sixth Auditor of the Post-office Department, said to-day that this would cut off the entire revenue from about seventy-five per cent. of all the post-offices in the country. In the New England and Middle States the offices at which the sales of stamps aggregate more than enough to pay the Postmasters' salaries average about one in three; in the Western States, about one in four, and in the South, about one in eight. Besides the great reduction in revenue, the operation of the new law will entail a great deal of additional labor on the postoffice department. At present many small offices retain sixty per cent. of the receipts and pay the other forty per cent. to a carrier, who delivers the mail to and from the depots. After October 1 these small offices will retain all the receipts, and the carriers will have to be paid by warrant from the postoffice department. Much other additional work now distributed among country Postmasters will also be transferred to the department, and it is believed that the deficiency for the first few years will be much greater than was at first expected.

Business Failures of the Week. 11

New York, April 8.—Business failures for the last seven days number 197, as compared with 182 last week. The distribution of failures is: New England States, 11; Western, 58; Middle, 26; Southern, 46; Pacific States and Territories, 14; New York City, 18, and Canada, 20.

FLOATING LUXURY.

The Rich Can Ride in Yachts.

Description of the Lines, Peculiar Build and Luxurious Construction of the Largest Steam Pleasure Vessel Afloat—Jay Gould's Floating Palace.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The largest and best appointed steam yacht that has ever been designed for ocean navigation has been launched by Wm. Crawford & Sons, of this city. Decks are not yet planked, and no mast, bowsprit or spar gives promise of the canvas she will spread, and her holds are not yet occupied by the engines or machinery which are to furnish her propelling power. Still her lines are visible, and competent judges of marine architecture foretell for her more buoyant battling with tempestuous seas than the *Namouna*, therefore the most complete specimen of steam pleasure craft construction.

A notable contrast between the two steamers may be summarized as English and American models. The *Namouna* has the square stern affected by English builders, while the *Atlanta* sea-faring men think will run more comfortably before a dangerous sea by reason of her elliptical stern. From keel to deck she is 230 feet 3 inches; upon deck her length is 225 feet; on water line, 213 feet 3 inches; extreme beam, 26 feet 4 inches, moulded depth amidships, 16 feet; load line draught, 13 feet. The upper deck of the new yacht is flush, and for its whole length is unbroken save by a narrow house that extends for eighty feet of its space amidships, by a steam capstan windlass forward, by the necessary companionways and skylights to give access and light to the quarters below, and by four handsome ventilator tops to supply air to the engine and fire rooms. She will have two sets of boat davits on each side. Upon the port side and just forward of the mainmast will be hung a steam launch, thirty-two feet long; abaft her, in fact well on the quarter, on the same side, is to be hung the dingy, or working-boat, eighteen feet long. On the starboard side, abreast of the steam launch, is a six-oared cutter, thirty-two feet long, and abaft her and abreast of the dingy is to be a whale-boat, United States pattern, thirty-eight feet long, which will row five oars and which Mr. Gould will use for his gig.

The keel of the *Atlanta*, which was laid December 10 last, is of the best hammered iron, eight inches in depth and two inches thick. At the forefoot and stem it is increased in thickness to two and one-half inches, the other dimensions remaining the same. The stern-post is heavier, being four inches by eight, and the rudder-post is the same in dimension. The frames are all of the best quality of angle iron, three and one-half by three inches, and extend in one piece from the keel to the top of the rail, the portion above the stringers being, of course, lighter, and that above the plank-sheer forming the bulwark stanchions. Each frame has a reverse, two and one-half by two and one-half inches.

HER 'TWEEN DECK.
Owing to the depth of the yacht, the lower hold proper has ample space for the storage of luggage and stores. The permanent furniture of the lower deck is to be composed of inland maple, butternut, cedar, California laurel, sycamore and other native hardwoods.

The lower deck and its apartments begins about twenty-five feet abaft the foremast and extends aft eighty feet, or to a point about the same distance abaft the mainmast. Its forward part is to be a most elegant apartment, upholstered elaborately for use as a social hall or smoking room. The steam-drum, of course, is enclosed within it, and a large space just abaft this is to be used as a kitchen, the galley stove-pipe coming up and entering the smoke-stack, thus disposing of all the kitchen odors, which, from the position of the cooking apparatus on Mr. Bennett's yacht, has been found very objectionable. It will communicate with the lower deck by a companion-way and a passage along the port side will lead to the steward's pantry, the position of which will be shown hereafter. Abaft this is the engine-room, and in the extreme afterpart of this house is to be the room for the captain of the yacht, where will be kept the chronometers, charts and nautical instruments.

The owner's room is an apartment thirteen feet and a half long and nine feet and a half wide. At its forward end a recess is built toward the middle of the ship four feet and a half wide by seven feet long, and in this is to be placed the bedstead, which will be entirely out of sight on entering the room, whose whole extent is thus left clear. This room will be finished entirely in mahogany, and will be furnished with all that art can suggest in the way of beauty and convenience. Opening out of it abaft will be a large toilet and bath room.

The whole ship's company to be provided for as follows: One captain, two mates, four quartermasters, two boatswains, eighteen seamen, one chief engineer, two assistant engineers, three oilers, six firemen, three coal passers, one steward, three cooks and six servants—in all, fifty-two men.

Besides her engine propelling power, the *Atlanta* will be able to spread as much

canvas as the average three-masted schooner. Her standing rigging will consist of the best charcoal wire, and canvas specially made will whiten her masts.

Unprecedented Rainfall at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 8.—At seven o'clock yesterday morning a break occurred in the levee on the right hand bank of the Mississippi river at the New Orleans Pacific railroad depot, which in the course of an hour widened to 150 feet, and during the morning continued to widen to 300 feet, filling the town of Goulsboro to a depth of three feet of water.

A visit to Algiers disclosed the fact that the entire town is under water.

During the heavy rain this morning business men were compelled to use chairs to cross the sidewalk to reach the vehicles sent to bring them to their business. It is still raining furiously, and bids fair to prove the heaviest that ever visited the city. From six o'clock this morning to ten to-night 8 6-100 inches of water fell.

A Letter from Bettie.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—An evening paper publishes the following letter from the wife of Sergeant Mason:

LOCUST GROVE, ORANGE CO., VA., April 4.

I have read in your paper of the very strange steps taken by J. G. Bigelow and his efforts to get at my money, which good, kind and generous people gave to me for the benefit of myself and dear little baby. I have never employed Bigelow to attend to any business for me, and he has never rendered me any service either, and I want the public to know this. He pretends to have done so much for my husband, but I never employed him, and I have no money for Bigelow; and I hope the court will throw aside his unjust claim. My poor husband is still in prison, and Bigelow should be ashamed to try to take from me money given to me and my child for our support. Bigelow has never done any good for my husband, and he can not have any of the money with my consent. Respectfully,
BETTIE E. MASON.

Pleads Not Guilty.

DELAWARE, O., April 8.—Yesterday morning Lou Houk was brought into Court, to be arraigned and enter his plea. A copy of the indictment, which contains three counts for murder in the first degree, had been previously read to him. When asked by Judge McElroy what was his answer, he rose to his feet, took a white handkerchief from his pocket, wiped his lips and, in a composed manner, replied: "I wish to say to all the counts, and to the whole indictment, not guilty." The trial was set for Thursday, April 26, by which time all parties expect to be ready.

MURDERER CAPTURED.

Charles Sanders Arrested in Chicago for the Murder of Officer Charles Printz, of St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 8.—Officer Tom Danegan, of the Central District, to-day, telegraphed Chief Campbell from Chicago, that he had Charles Sanders, the murderer of Officer Charles Printz, and would leave for St. Louis to-night or to-morrow morning. The telegram announcing the arrest of Sanders in Chicago, was received yesterday at the Four Courts. Detectives Halloran and Egan were standing on Randolph and Franklin streets yesterday when a man who looked as if he might be wanted by the police, walked up and apparently wanted to avoid the officer's gaze. He was stopped and taken to the Central Station. Lieutenant Shea, who was at the station, looked at him closely, and referring to a photograph in the foreign book, said: "You're Charles Sanders, who killed Officer Printz in October, 1879." The prisoner replied without hesitation: "You've called the turn, pard. It was not in October, it was in June, '79." The record verified the prisoner's statement. He was then questioned about the homicide and his wanderings, and said that he killed Printz in self defense. He had been in a house of ill-fame on Popular street, and was drinking heavily. In the evening he went to his sister's house, and while there became involved in a row with Mr. Martin, his sister's husband, during which Officer Printz came up. The officer began using his club inflicting a wound on the prisoner's head, traces of which are still visible in a scar. The officer then drew his revolver, which Sanders wrenched from his grasp and used with fatal effect. After killing the officer he crossed to East Carondelet and walked to Alton, where he boarded a train for Chicago. He remained there for several weeks, and finally obtained employment on the propeller *Collingwood*, on which he went to Canada. He plied between Ontario and Erie, Pa., and was employed for several months in a woolen mill in Massachusetts. He returned to Chicago and found employment as fireman on one of the lake-tugs, where he remained until arrested. Sanders' account of the murder is far different from that given at the time of the killing. Sanders was well known to the police as a desperate character, and was suspected of being implicated in several thefts, while he was convicted of an assault on a man with a knife.